

**FLOYD COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Floyd	Vascular Plants	<i>Erythronium rostratum</i>	Yellow Troutlily	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	MESIC RAVINE FORESTS.									
Floyd	Vascular Plants	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Eastern Waterleaf	T /	G5 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
	Moist or wet woods, open wet places.									
Floyd	Vascular Plants	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	Smooth Veiny Peavine	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
	DRY TO MESIC SLOPE AND BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND WOODLANDS, ESPECIALLY IN BASE-RICH SOILS (WEAKLEY 1998).									
Floyd	Gastropods	<i>Patera panselenus</i>	Virginia Bladetooth	S /	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	UNDER ROCKS AND LOGS ON WOODED FLOODPLAINS, HILLSIDES, AND RAVINES (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Floyd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	0	1	1	0	0
	GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).									
Floyd	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
	SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).									
Floyd	Insects	<i>Calopteryx dimidiata</i>	Sparkling Jewelwing	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	OPEN, SAND-BOTTOMED STREAMS, USUALLY WITH EEL-GRASS, IS THE PREFERRED HABITAT IN FLORIDA. ALSO OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN RIVERS (DUNKLE 1990).									
Floyd	Insects	<i>Pseudanophthalmus hypolithos</i>	Ashcamp Cave Beetle	T / SOMC	G1 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
	UNDER ROCKS AT BACK OF ENTRANCE ROOM OF OLD QUARRY CAVE AND IN LOWER OF TWO CRAWLWAYS (BARR 1981). ABUNDANT CAVE RAT DEBRIS WAS PRESENT.									
Floyd	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	Northern Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	1	1	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE UPLAND STREAMS WHERE ADULTS LIVE IN SAND-GRAVEL BOTTOMS OF CLEAN RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, PAGE AND BURR 1991). AMMOCOETES REQUIRE MIXED SAND, SILT, AND DEBRIS IN QUIET WATER.									
Floyd	Fishes	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.									
Floyd	Fishes	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS.									
Floyd	Reptiles	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									
Floyd	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.									